[illegible] and to the opening of new refinery overseas. Because of the large amount of unemployment, industrial regions have received, bringing down rates. Between 1950 and 1955, investment in plant and equipment in the principal European industrial branches, while employment rose by 10 per cent. [illegible] also increased considerably and was higher in 1955.

[illegible] Coal was losing here market from refineries to industry. Strong increases in coal's share would push to the economy. Existing mines in Alsace and in Lorraine [illegible] mainly to coke-making, [illegible] coal [illegible] coal's competitors and mines were to expansion. Since 1955, small amounts of coal are have been exported, a total of 30,000 tons in that year. Target to 1970 has expected to reach 40,000 tons. The ore content of the ore is 37 per cent. [1]

[illegible] Import of fuel and power have increased significantly. The French refiners started operating at the end of 1954. The throughput increased from 10,000 tons in 1954 to 20,000 in 1955, and, after expansion of capacity to 100, to 340,000 tons in 1956, 770,000 in 1957 [2] and 850,000 in the first half of 1958. Refinery's consumption of native petroleum have not increased at 60,000 tons in 1955 and 320,000 in 1956. [3] The remainder of the refinery's output is exported to Syria. Several refineries, and Rumania, began operations in February 1959. In this refinery [illegible] via natural through the trans-Alpine

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[1] The number of establishments in the main branches of the industries varied [illegible] between [illegible] from 477 in 1954 to 471 in 1955 and 465 in 1957, declining to 462 in 1958; capital invested rose from 4.5 billion in 1954 to 5.2 billion in 1955, to 6.0 billion in 1956 and to 6.5 billion in 1957; the number of employees in these industries rose from 5,100 in 1954 to 11,000 in 1955, 11,300 in 1956 and 11,700 in 1957. The capital invested in food processing industries increased from 14.7 billion in 1954 to 15.8 billion in 1955, to beverages from 5.7 billion to 6.2 billion in 1956 to tobacco from 14.3 billion to 15.2 billion, to non-metallic mineral products from 14.8 billion to 16.2 billion, to chemicals from 5.1 billion to 5.7 billion, to steel products from 4.7 billion to 5.7 billion and to printing from 2.1 billion to 2.3 billion. Capital invested in the leather industry fell from 1.1 billion to 1.0 billion to 0.9 billion in 1958 (Ministry of National Economy). Total capital investment in industry, excluding investments for building public utilities and buildings and various enterprises operated under concession agreements, such as the petroleum refineries and the tobacco monopoly, [illegible] between 11.07 billion and 11.70 billion, probably closer to the latter figure. Total employment in manufacturing, including handicrafts, is probably between 85,000 and 91,000

[illegible] [illegible] Ministry [illegible].

[2] Of this 800,000 tons consisted of fuel oil, 110,000 of gasoline, 60,000 of gas oil and 60,000 of kerosene (Ministry of National Economy, Bulletin statistique trimestriel, Beirut).

[3] Between 1948 and 1957, consumption of gasoline in Lebanon increased from 30,000 tons to 70,000; of kerosene from 15,000 tons to 25,000; of gas oil from 3,000 tons to 5,000; and of fuel oil from 70,000 tons to 110,000.